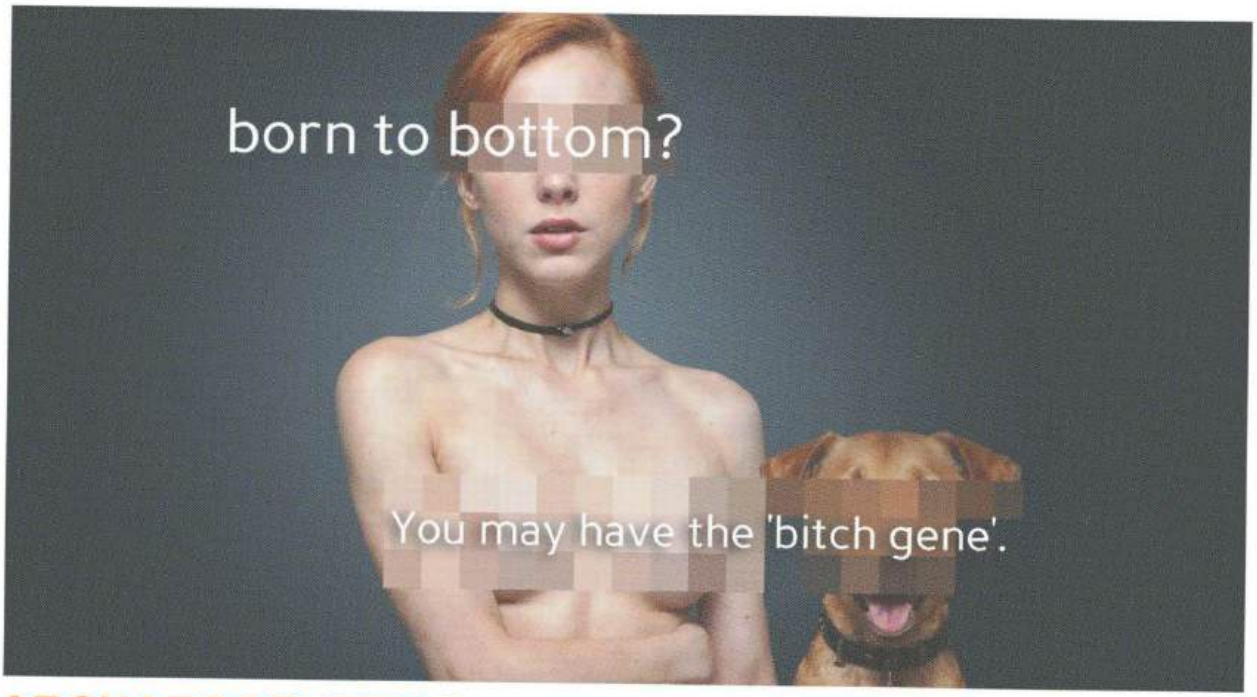


ARCHAEOGENETICS

Guest Editorial

A remarkable confluence of different scientific fields recently took place, initially started by analysis of petroglyphs discovered in a cave in southern France. Evidence is building for a new theory that canine interactions may have applied selection pressures to early human populations in what has been called 'dynamic domestication'.

The domestication of canines came about through a combination of selective breeding and trust-building practices by early humans, approximately forty thousand years ago. Based on the new imagery discovered carbon dated to that era, it appears that *sex* may have been used as an enticement to domesticate wild canines. Multiple illustrations depict female figures allowing canines to mate with them, indicating this was a cultural practice. Furthermore, these were recovered at different locations from different groups determined to be

nomadic early homo sapiens spanning 35,000-45,000 BCE.

This news has largely been repressed in scientific circles due to the conclusion that bestiality was common practice among many early stone age peoples. As with many discoveries that provoke strong reactions and contradict cultural beliefs - it is an unfortunate reality that such a publication could jeopardize academic funding. However, despite our prejudices and pretentions, these images carved and carbon dated in sandstone tell an undeniable story.

This story has taken a new turn, as tools such as CRISPR allow for rapid and testable genetic and epigenetic experimentation. Following the trail of clues in petroglyphs, scientists half way around the world discovered that this new information fit neatly with the epigenetic hypothesis of **dynamic domestication** they are currently exploring.

This story is based on a paper which has been withheld from publication, there are some identifying pieces of information I will omit, including discussion of the 'who' for the safety of all involved. This allows me to share the provocative findings, in the hopes that the spirit of scientific inquiry can bridge our cultural objections and the source can eventually see the light of day.

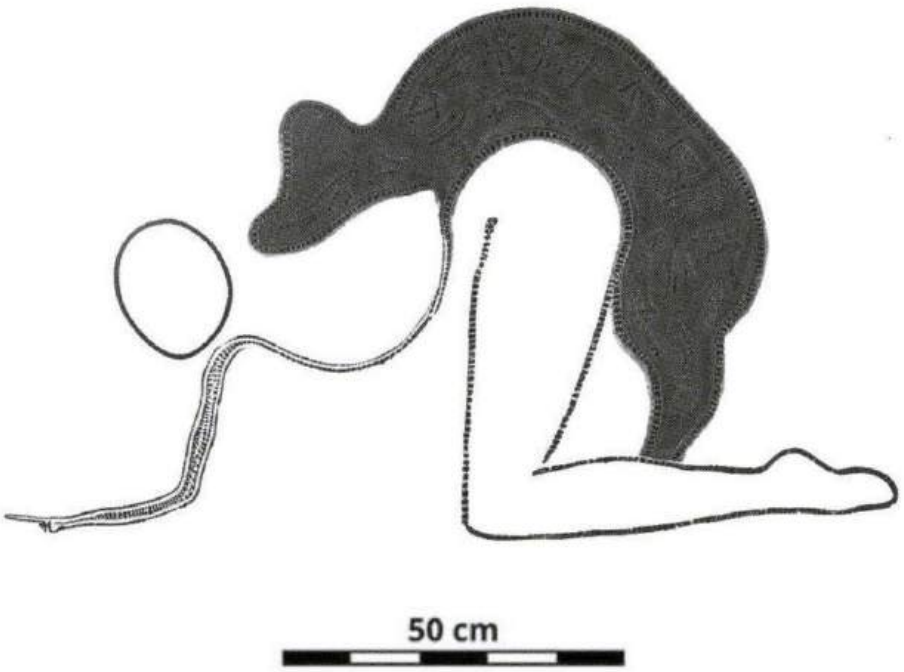
The *dynamic domestication* theory is built with generally-agreed-upon starting points. Over time, the increasing interactions between humans and dogs led to the establishment of a mutually beneficial relationship. Selective breeding played a pivotal role in shaping the characteristics of dogs that best suited life alongside humans in different environments.

Wolves slowly became integrated into hunter-gatherer society as protectors, assisted with hunting, and eventually became companions. From a few original wolf breeds there are now hundreds of differentiated phenotypes expressed in dog breeds fitting many different niches of human companionship and service.

The evolution of specific behaviors and traits in dogs through breeding influenced their physical attributes as well as behavioral adaptations. Dogs developed an instinct to please their owners. This instinct was favored through selective breeding, leading to a population of canines that were highly compatible with human society. So far, this is generally considered the prevailing theory of domestication.

The species that began as wolves joined with human hunter-gatherer societies and evolved into the vast diversity of dog breeds we know today, each honed to meet specific human needs—whether for guarding, herding, or companionship.

The evolution of domesticated traits in dogs has not only affected their behavior but also influenced human preferences over time. As humans and dogs evolved together, the bond between them became stronger, reinforced by shared genetic and physiological characteristics. Humans bred dogs to better suit their needs. The surprising discovery is that dogs also shaped the evolution of humans.



Facsimile based on petroglyph discovered in a cave in the Ardèche region of France in 2024, carbon-dated to 32,000 BCE

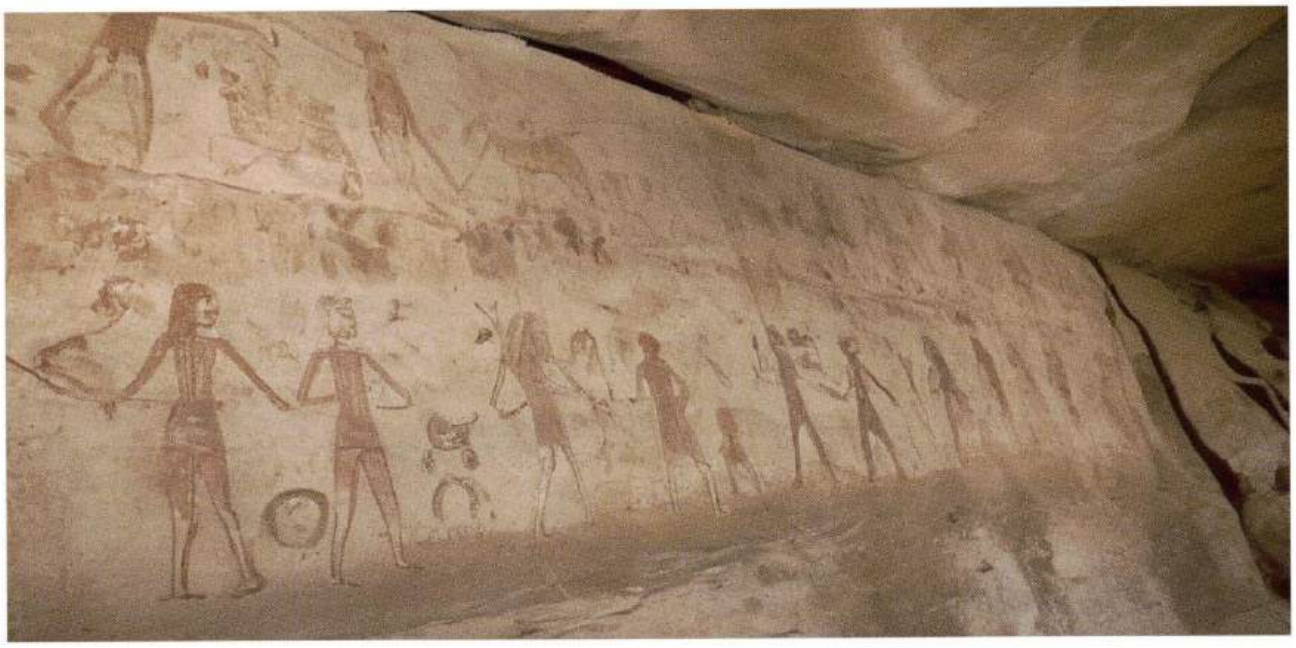
Locations of cave painting and petroglyph images of bestiality were associated primarily with three separate ethnohistorical groups (G1, G2, G3), and based on genetic study of modern-day descendants from those groups, large sections of chromosomes were comparatively analized. Differences were noted from people of G genotypes against non-group genomes. This yielded a surprising set of genetic sequences particular to the G cohort. Most of these genes are introns but a significant number are genes which are well studied, these were identified as marker genes F1-F17.

Using modern AI tools there has been rapid progress in comparing known gene sequences with phenotypical, proteomical and epigenetic expressions. While these techniques are new, extraordinary findings can quickly be confirmed by more rigorous examination methodologies of the specific gene sequences located, providing new avenues of investigation.

Controversy over the cave images was one thing. Discovery of the correlated genes with the bestiality-linked populations was an entirely new level of surprise. In the scientific world, big surprises rarely occur, and they are often the source of great debate, or worse, suppression. Publication was decided *against* by the funding institution, despite vociferous protest by members of both collaborating research teams; archeological and archaeogenetic. This is

but one of many research projects stalled by recent political and funding trends.

The reason for this suppression was this; it was discovered that the bestiality-related marker genes were directly associated with areas of the human genome relating to sexual pleasure. There has also been some evidence that behavioral traits, primarily submissiveness, would be affected. These genes, located on the X chromosome, influence both male and female modern humans.



The final phase of research was perhaps the most controversial, and followed an unlikely lead - clues from the cave drawings depicting acts of canine-human copulation. In this phase a clinical experimental team tested the hypothesis that F1-F17 genes influence physical structures of the body, providing intense sexual pleasure to an individual when they are sexually penetrated by a male dog. The specialized nerve endings in the vagina and rectum, stimulated by the bulbus glandis (or "knot") of the male canine penis, are directly linked to the brain through neural pathways. These pathways and behavioral traits are not found in any other primates. These traits appear only in the population of humans with 'the bitch gene", as researchers would eventually refer to F1-F17 genotypes.

This physiological response has been passed down through generations, shaping human behavior and preferences. The study, through experimentation, determined a 100% correlation that a canine penis (in this case a silicone replica) when introduced in ano-rectally or vaginally, elicited an extremely specific response in the G1-G3 genotype cohort 20% of the time. Non G1-G3 genotype test subjects had a random correlation of responses by stark contrast. Those with all 17 markers showed these traits 100% of the time with a perfect correlation of genetic markers to behavior and phenotypical expressions. Sex and gender played no statistical role.

The final piece of the puzzle arrived when it was noted via chromatographic analysis that methyl p-hydroxybenzoate was present in anal gland secretions of all the 17 marker group, but none are typically found in other populations. This provided an extremely simple method to identify 'bitch gene' individuals for further study without the need for gene sequencing. As a result it became feasible to enroll thousands of men and women of all ages in a large-scale double blind study, and in early 2025, over 12,000 individuals were enrolled in such a study. The methodology will be detailed elsewhere. Analysing the data yielded remarkable results almost immediately.

"Technically challenging"

Not everyone carries the 'bitch gene'. The genotype occurs in approximately 14% of modern global populations. Individuals with all 17 marker genes exhibit a specific set of traits and epigenetic sensitivities. One of the most controversial discoveries, (and technically challenging theory to test), was of a sexual nature. Carriers of all 17 marker genes uniformly derive intense pleasure and feelings of submission specifically from canine-type penetrations with bulbus glandis, when experiencing a copulatory tie. In addition to sexual stimulation, sexual behaviors such as toe curling, vocalizations, and lordosis are observed. These and other behaviors are similar to a female canine in heat, hence the nickname 'bitch gene.'

The field-spanning archeogenetic conclusion, which has been argued and hotly debated, could be summarized thus: through the process of evolutionary selection pressures on dogs by early humans, bitch-like behavior was

introduced in humans by dogs, which persists in modern men and women. And it follows that for a subset of people descended from these ancient populations, the act of receiving the penis of a dog is literally *in their DNA*. Their bodies are born to perform this sexual role, as a consequence of behaviors and selection pressures of pre-historic human populations, and that these traits and behaviors have been a part of human behavior for tens of thousands of years.

Even while modern western societies rightly frown on inter-species copulatory interactions, this should not restrict a scientific debate and exploration of the possibility of dynamic domestication. The existence of this previously undiscovered field of study may open new opportunities in understanding human sexual behaviors and therapeutic alternatives. At the very least, the remarkable results deserve review and discussion in an open forum. I hope one day soon the entire story may be told.